

## GIRLS IN PANIC AS GANGS YELL "FIRE!"

Men Rush Into Building and Shower Oil Over Factory Workers.

## 1,200 FLEE IN WILD SCRAMBLE TO ESCAPE

Mysterious Alarm for Small Blaze Adds to Confusion—Gangsters Get Away.

Twelve hundred girls were thrown into a panic in a ten-story loft building at No. 147 West 22d street yesterday afternoon by two parties of thugs, who rushed into the factories on floors 3 and 8, yelling "Fire!" and throwing crude oil over the girls and the children's clothing they were working on.

In the rush for the fire escapes several of the girls were hurt. Many of them fainted and others became hysterical and had to be carried out. The clothes of several were ruined with the oil and others had their dresses torn in the scramble to get to the street.

About 4:30 o'clock the thugs, eight or nine in each party, ran up the stairs of the building, putting out the electric lights by short-circuiting the wires. Simultaneously they burst into the lofts of Herman Baer, on the sixth floor, and the Hirschfeld-Simon Company, on the eighth.

On each floor there were about fifty girls making dresses. The intruders, who were armed with bottles full of crude oil, broke the necks of the bottles and threw the oil into the air as they ran in and out of the room shouting "Fire!"

A few moments earlier an alarm of fire had been sent in from a box at Seventh avenue, a fire having started in the cellar of Mrs. Joan's house at No. 158 West 22d street. The noise of the engine arriving could be heard in the left building and that completed the panic.

Meyer Simon, who was superintending the girls, and was drenched with the oil, believing that the building was on fire, pulled the alarm bell. That spread the panic throughout the building, and as Simon and Baer began leading the girls down the escapes they were overwhelmed by the rush from the upper stories.

Captain Albert Mason and the police reserves tried to calm the workers, but for a while only increased their terror. As the policemen pushed their way about to tell the girls there was no cause for fear, their presence spread the belief in the danger.

Not until some time later was order restored and the girls persuaded to return to work.

The men who threw the oil escaped into the crowd during the excitement. They looked like gangsters, Mr. Simon said, and he thought they probably had been hired to make the attack.

The fire marshal is making an investigation as to the alarm for the small fire at Mrs. Joan's. No one could be found who sent it.

## TO LIMIT GERMAN DUELS

Bill Creating Criminal Offense Passes in Reichstag.

Berlin, March 26.—By a unanimous vote of the Imperial Parliament a bill providing that where a duel or a challenge to a duel has been provoked by dishonorable conduct the offender shall be liable to imprisonment in a penitentiary instead of confinement in a fortress passed its second and third readings to-day. By the bill the courts are also invested with discretionary power to deprive the offender of his civil rights.

This is the first occasion on which all the parties in the Imperial Parliament have been united on a measure tending to discourage duelling.

Dr. Herman Lisco, Minister of Justice, said the Imperial Chancellor was "greatly interested" in the bill, but must consider the measure before declaring the government's attitude.

## JAPANESE WANT OKUMA

Pressure on Emperor to Make Progressive Leader Premier.

Tokyo, March 26.—Strong efforts are being made to induce the Emperor to designate Count Okuma as head of the new Japanese Cabinet. It has been urged on his majesty that Count Okuma, who was formerly Foreign Minister, is a powerful and popular statesman. Although he is a member of the Progressive party, it is pointed out that he is capable of forming a strong coalition Cabinet calculated to please the Japanese public and to create good feeling throughout the empire at the period of the approaching coronation.

The Conservatives have given indications that they will oppose the choice of Count Okuma, and the Elder Statesman today held a long conference on the subject.

## HAVANA PLAGUE STRICKEN

Three Cases Reported, One Fatal—Precautions Redoubled.

Havana, March 26.—The existence of a plague was officially confirmed today, when Carlos Arechaga, a Spanish boy, twelve years old, died at the Spanish Hospital from the disease. He was the first victim officially reported.

Two other cases were also officially declared, and all the sanitary precautions for the prevention of the spread of the plague have been redoubled.

Dr. Wilson, chief of the United States Hospital Service, is enforcing extreme quarantine measures for passengers and freight for the United States.

## Summing Up Koehler Case.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)  
New London, Conn., March 26.—Major Benjamin M. Koehler's trial at Fort Myer, Plum Island, was resumed to-day with the summing up of counsel begun.

It was contended that Major Koehler had disappeared from the army post, that he was not there, and was in attendance at the trial. The arguments of counsel will be continued to-morrow.



LEWIS HARCOURT.  
Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Asquith Cabinet.

## FRENCH REFUSES KING'S REQUEST

Continued from first page.

ment" will dwarf all other issues at the election, come when it may.

It is expected that the government will take advantage of the occasion to develop its plans for the democratization of the army. The Liberal party has taken far too little interest in the army in the past, and if it chooses can now win the country to a scheme for a genuinely democratic army. In which the commissioned ranks would be thrown freely open to talent.

Sir Edward Grey may have been prophetic when he said in the House that General Gough could not have realized the fire he was kindling.

To Appeal to the Country.

The Unionist view is that the Cabinet has decided to take the verdict of the country with the least possible delay, which would mean late in May or early in June. The Liberal wirepullers have assured the chief Liberal whip that the cry of "the army against the people" will prove a winning card and the main difficulty will be to take the views of the voters while the question is even comparatively warm.

As matters stand, however, the Cabinet is well forward with the national finance programme, and after the close of this month it will virtually be free to devote itself in Parliament to speeding up business with an eye on a quick general election. No attempt would be made to proceed with the Plural Voting bill, but the Home Rule and the Welsh Disestablishment measures will be forced through the Commons under a strict time schedule.

It is understood that the Cabinet will also send to the Lords its suggestions for a limited county option in Ulster, with the hope that this will prove an embarrassment.

Whirlwind Campaign Foreshadowed.

In any case, the entire energies of the government after the close of the financial year will be devoted to thrusting the two available Parliament Act bills at the Lords and initiating in the country a whirlwind campaign based upon the assertion that the army, like the House of Lords, is a tool in Unionist hands for the destruction and confusion of the aims of the general population.

Both the Nationalists and Labor leaders have assented to this step. Mr. Redmond is to get his bill and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will be provided with his election cry, a cry which will undoubtedly rally the disaffected forces of socialism in the country to his command. Indeed, there is good ground for saying that the meeting between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the leader of the Labor party at breakfast yesterday was concerned with the settling of the details of this new movement. Every effort will be made to avoid three-cornered contests in shabby seats, and there may even be a complete compact between Liberalism and Labor as to candidates and constituencies.

In any event the election, when it does come, will be of world-wide interest. It will not only decide the fate of Ireland and the future organization and control of the British army, but it is bound to have considerable influence on the position of the English throne. The two front benches—Liberal and Unionist—will no doubt tacitly agree to make no reference in the campaign to the action of his majesty, but the Laborites, with such cards in their hands, may be relied upon to play the King. They, of course, consider it their strongest trump.

Situation Extremely Grave.

This is the situation Premier Asquith has to face, and it is one of far more importance than any mere desire to retain power for the Liberals or even to pass the Home Rule bill. In fact the Opposition, while playing for the defeat of the government's Home Rule scheme, has brought about a situation which it is quite possible will result in the total destruction of all of their most cherished ideals.

In the present state of affairs anything is possible, and though the Opposition believes or professes to believe that the safety of the country lies only in the overthrow of the government, in truth, everything depends on how Premier Asquith handles the crisis: for whether the government falls or retains power it is the temper of the people which will count in the end. The outcome depends largely, almost wholly, on Mr. Asquith.

## Sir John French Demands That Colonel Seely Resign.

London, March 26.—According to the best information, to-day's conference at

## EXILE TELLS OF ATTEMPT TO FREE 'MOTHER OF REVOLUTION'

Freedom Almost in Sight When Mme. Breshkovskaya Was Recaptured, Says Michael Smirnov, Who Escaped Siberia.

Michael Smirnov, a Russian terrorist, who escaped from Siberia after the plot to rescue Catherine Breshkovskaya, "mother of the revolution," failed, sat yesterday in the office of Dr. Paul Kaplan, No. 239 East Broadway, and told of his dash for liberty from Kirensk, a penal settlement near the Arctic Circle.

The revolutionist was surrounded by friends, who questioned newspaper men closely, as they entered and looked the door after them, while Smirnov told of the escape and recapture of Mme. Breshkovskaya. Smirnov is a short, thickset, bearded man of about forty-five. He had served four years in a prison in Odessa, and was sent to Siberia for life.

Mme. Breshkovskaya is seventy-two years old and has spent twenty-five years in exile. She was the first woman ever exiled to the Kara silver mines. Her first sentence of twenty-one years was served, and on her release she came to this country to work for the revolutionist cause in Russia. On her return to Russia in 1910 she was sentenced to perpetual exile, refusing to ask the czar's clemency, which she was told would free her.

"Our plot to free Mme. Breshkovskaya took six months to complete," said Smirnov. "Exiles were sent out seventy miles from Kirensk to cut telegraph wires to Irkutsk when the escape should be discovered. Mme. Breshkovskaya went for dinner one night to the home of Vladimir, a fellow exile. There a man named Andreff impersonated her and tottered from the house wrapped in a shawl."

"Mme. Breshkovskaya, dressed as a man, then departed in a sleigh with a young man. We figured it would take four days to reach Irkutsk. Her forged passport was accepted, and all would have been right if a new officer at Kirensk had not insisted on seeing Mme. Breshkovskaya."

"Before we could cut the wires a message was sent to Irkutsk and Mme. Breshkovskaya and her companion were overtaken. Her passport and disguise convinced the Ispravnik, or inspector of police, but not his subordinate. He gave chase, and in flight the sleigh overturned and the discovery was made."

"She was taken back and given two months in prison at hard work. A hun-

dered exiles who knew of or aided the plan for escape have been arrested and will probably get four years imprisonment. When the plot failed I used a forged passport to get to Dalny, Manchuria, and from there I shipped to Yokohama."

Smirnov is arranging for a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall to demand the aged woman's liberty. The revolutionists have any public demand in America is heeded in Russia, particularly at this time when a commercial treaty is under discussion.

The War Office of all the principal commanding generals of the army was called to enable General French and Ewart to explain that their resignation was a personal matter, arising solely from the fact that they signed the Gough memorandum, which the government had since repudiated, and they urged that all the other officers should remain at their posts.

Then followed interviews with the ministers and an audience with the King, with a view to inducing them to reconsider their action. But both General French and General Ewart remained firm in their decision that it would be impossible for them to retain their posts while Colonel Seely remained Secretary for War. They were willing, however, to withdraw their resignations if Colonel Seely were removed.

Faced by this ultimatum and the knowledge that a strong feeling against Colonel Seely existed among a large section of the Radical supporters of the government, the Prime Minister seems to have arrived at the conclusion that he must abandon Colonel Seely. The difficulty in rearranging the ministry has caused the delay in Mr. Asquith's statement. There has been talk of appointing John Burns, who is now President of the Board of Trade, Secretary of State for War, and a report has also been current of an impending exchange of portfolios between Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Colonel Seely.

It is generally believed, however, that it will be found that Colonel Seely has again resigned and that his resignation has been accepted; that Lewis Harcourt has been selected to replace him and that Lord Emmott, Under Secretary for the Colonies, will be promoted to the Secretaryship of State.

## MILITANTS ROUT HOSTILE COUNCIL

With Clubs Women Drive Members from Hall and Then Hold a Meeting.

London, March 26.—An extraordinary suffragette disturbance occurred to-day at a meeting of the Poplar Borough Council, which had voted adversely to letting out council halls for suffragette meetings.

With shouts of "Cowards!" and other offensive epithets a large number of women invaded that section of the hall reserved for the councillors. Bombs containing evil smelling chemicals were exploded by scores; a bag containing similar substances was thrown from the gallery; bags of flour and stones were flung at the members. The councillors were soon struggling with the infuriated women, many of whom were armed with bludgeons and bottles.

Shrieks and shouts, the smashing of glass and splintering of chairs completed one of the worst scenes of pandemonium in the history of the suffragette movement. The police were sent for, but for some reason refrained from interference.

The Mayor remained in the chair in a vain endeavor to resume the council proceedings, but finally the council beat a retreat, leaving the women in possession of the hall, with a few Socialist members of the council, who remained to hear speeches delivered by Miss Zelle Emerson, of Jackson, Mich., and others.

While Miss Emerson was speaking the councillors ventured to return to the chamber and carried a resolution excluding the public from the chamber for three months.

## CONVICTS TO TESTIFY

Fifteen Will Tell of Sing Sing Fire in Arson Trial.



CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKAYA.

At the Harlow Hospital it was reported last night that the baby, Lucy Gartland, was in a serious condition, but that Mrs. Gartland and Mr. Smith were not badly hurt.

## FIRE OF QUESTIONS FOR MME. CAILLAUX

"Why Did You Buy a Revolver and Practice Shooting?" Asked.

Paris, March 26.—"Why did you buy a revolver," Henri Boudard, the examining magistrate, to-day asked Mme. Joseph Caillaux, who underwent examination for the fourth time regarding the killing of Gaston Calmette, editor of "Le Figaro," if your father in calling on M. Calmette was to talk about letters which you feared would be published?"

"I prepared for eventualities," Mme. Caillaux replied. "If he did not give me satisfaction I meant to shoot him to create a scandal."

"Then why did you not speak to M. Calmette about the letters before shooting him?" "I lost all idea of the object of my visit when I entered his office. My voice seemed stifled. A fear took hold of me which even to-day is inexplicable. I lost my head and fired," replied Mme. Caillaux.

M. Boudard reminded Mme. Caillaux that her statements to him were inconsistent with those she made to the police commissary an hour after the shooting had occurred, to which she replied:

"That may well be. I had had no luncheon or dinner. This fact and the emotion which overpowered me made it impossible for me to give the commissary a coherent explanation. I meant to shoot if M. Calmette gave me no satisfaction, but I did not mean to kill him."

Examined as to why she had practised pistol shooting, Mme. Caillaux replied: "I did not practise with the object of learning to shoot, but merely to familiarize myself with the working of the automatic pistol."

With a cry of indignation Mme. Caillaux reminded the magistrate how "Le Figaro" had baited her husband about the "Thy Joe" letter. She then began to weep.

"I regret profoundly the consequence of my act," said the witness amid her tears. "I would prefer a thousand times that the campaign had continued rather than I should have killed M. Calmette. It is impossible to find in my act another cause than that which I have given."

M. Boudard sought an explanation of the discrepancies in Mme. Caillaux's recital before him and the story she told the police.

"In attacking your husband," said the magistrate, "M. Calmette was fighting the politician, not the private citizen. Moreover, the letter signed 'Thy Joe' concerned another woman."

"Yes," responded the witness, "but it was I who succeeded that woman as the wife of M. Caillaux. I will recall to you how M. Calmette, in an article on March 15, bantered my husband, regarding the intimate nature of this letter; and that is not politics."

Mme. Caillaux told the magistrate that she had received on March 15 an anonymous letter, which she had since destroyed, informing her of the imminent publication of letters concerning her.

Asked by the magistrate to enlighten him regarding the contents of the letters, the publication of which she feared, Mme. Caillaux said they concerned the private life of her husband and herself.

## BAY STATE WOMEN WIN

Legislature Votes to Submit Suffrage to People.

## GAINS IN CALIFORNIA

Republican Party Taking Votes from Progressives.

Charles D. Hillis, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has just received information from California that the registration there has shown a considerable decrease in Progressive sentiment and a corresponding increase in Republican strength.

"Under the California law," said Chairman Hillis yesterday, "there is a biennial registration, which begins on January 1 and continues to July 1. The figures received show the returns from twelve of the larger counties for the first ten weeks. They give the Republicans a lead of 55,425, which was a gain for the Republicans in one week of 12,475."

"The total of the registration, omitting the Socialist party, which polled 12 per cent of the total vote in 1912 is approximately 325,000. The whole vote in 1912 was 673,000, so if we estimate the Socialist registration we may say that about 50 per cent of the voters have registered in the first ten weeks this year."

## HORSE HURLS BABY FROM HER CARRIAGE

First Throws Driver Out of Runabout and Demolishes Vehicle.

Baby, a spirited bay horse owned by Alexander Smith, an ice manufacturer, of No. 251 East 10th street, when frightened by an automobile yesterday threw its owner from the runabout and ran through the 5 o'clock crowds in Lexington avenue for half a mile, upsetting a baby carriage and seriously injuring the six months old child in it and bruising the mother, Mrs. Richard Gartland.

An automobile hit the hub of the runabout at 11st street and caused the horse to sidestep into an obstruction in the road, almost capsizing the runabout and throwing Mr. Smith to the pavement.

The horse went at a wild gallop west in 12st street, overturning a wagon at Fifth avenue and demolishing the runabout. With broken harness and parts of the wreck swinging behind him the animal ran upon the sidewalk and into Mrs. Gartland and her baby carriage.

The horse continued down the street, swerving from one curb to the other. At Seventh avenue George Hobson, of No. 249 Eighth avenue, clasped his arms about the horse's neck, and after being dragged half a block turned the animal over to a patrolman.

At the Harlow Hospital it was reported last night that the baby, Lucy Gartland, was in a serious condition, but that Mrs. Gartland and Mr. Smith were not badly hurt.

## TO CALL BELMONT AGAIN

Counsel for Son's Wife to Ask About Raymond's Income.

August Belmont will be cross-examined in the Supreme Court to-day in the suit which Mrs. Ethel Lindner Belmont is bringing against his son, Raymond Belmont.

Mr. Belmont testified a few days ago that his son had an income of only \$512 a year, but Edmund L. Mooney, counsel for Mrs. Belmont, has had an account examine the books of August Belmont & Co., and he will try to show that Raymond gets more than \$512.

The account of Raymond Belmont shows that his holding of 118 shares of United States Steel, which used to produce an income of \$512 a year, has been reduced to 16 shares. Young Belmont also holds 30 shares of the Westchester Racing Association, of \$7500 par value, which have yielded no income since 1909; \$4,400 worth of Wabash debt, but these are of doubtful value, because of foreclosure proceedings.

## SURE NEW EVIDENCE WILL SAVE FRANK

Detective Here Hints More than One Person Aided in Woman's Death.

William J. Burns, who will leave here to-day for Atlanta to turn in his report on the murder of Mary Phagan, for whom Leo M. Frank was convicted and sentenced to die, said last night that more than one person was responsible for her death. The evidence which he had dug up, he said, if properly used, would clear up the whole affair. It is believed that Burns's report will clear Frank.

He refused to tell the result of his work or what had brought him to New York. All that would be in his report, which would be made public in Atlanta, he said. His demand was so assured last night that it was taken to mean that evidence found during his visit to New York had helped materially in solving the mystery.

"There is no longer any mystery in the case," said Burns. "I have found evidence showing who the guilty persons" were. He hesitated a moment, and some one asked him if he meant that several arrests would follow his report.

"I'll qualify that statement," said Burns. "What I mean is that the evidence left behind by those responsible for the girl's death is sufficient to clear up the affair if properly used."

Burns said that it was untrue that he had received an unusually large retaining fee to enter the case. As a matter of fact, he said, he had taken the case for half his usual fee. Several well known New York men, he said, had been instrumental in persuading him to take the case.

## THREE MAKE SHIP, BY TUG

Amerika Slows Down to Pick Up Belated Travellers.

When the outbound Hamburg-American steamship Amerika was abeam the Battery yesterday she reduced speed to more stowaway and took a line from a tug that was waiting for her a few hundred yards off Governor's Island.

The mission of the tug was to put aboard some belated travellers.

Charles Pringle, a nephew of Sir John Pringle, of Jamaica, had looked passage on the vessel, and at 9:40 a. m. was transferring some business in Battery Place. He thought the Amerika, which sailed at 11 a. m., was scheduled to leave port at 11 a. m. Realizing then that he could not get to the pier in Hoboken, he telephoned the pier to have Captain Schukle slow down to the Battery.

## EUSTIS'S JOB MAY GO TO STAPLETON

But It Is Said Only Bronx Man Has Chance for Confirmation.

"PACKY" M'CABE TO GET \$10,000 PLUM

Many Changes in Prospect—Glynn Can No Longer Postpone Appointments.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)  
Albany, March 26.—The contest over the appointment of the Public Service Commissioner for the 1st District to succeed Commissioner Eustis took a new turn to-day, when it was asserted that Governor Glynn had decided to name Luke D. Stapleton, of the Brooklyn Supreme Court. It was freely said that no man from Brooklyn could be confirmed and that the Governor must take some one from The Bronx.

Patrick McCabe, the leader of the up-state machine, will probably be appointed to the Conservation Commission, at \$10,000 a year for a term of six years. McCabe is at present clerk, and is popularly known as "Packy" McCabe.

Van Kannon to Retire.

To make a place for McCabe on the Conservation Commission it has been decided to ask George Van Kannon, chairman of the Conservation Commission, to retire. This he will do, it is said, and Van Kannon will be appointed to the up-State Public Service Commission.

William Temple Emmet, Superintendent of Insurance, will also resign from his job, it is reported, that he may be appointed to the second vacancy on the up-State Public Service Commission.

James W. Fleming, a member of the Conservation Commission, and one of the members of the McCabe machine in Troy, will be elevated to the chairmanship of the Conservation Commission to succeed Van Kannon.

With Fleming and McCabe on the Conservation Commission, this body, which will have jurisdiction over all cities and municipalities in the state that have their own private waterworks, as well as over all private water companies, by virtue of a "Joker" bill that slipped noiselessly through the Legislature and which Governor Glynn will undoubtedly sign, will be quite a little help to McCabe's capital district machine.

Plum for Stillget, Too.

Anthony Stillget, treasurer of the Chelsea Exchange Bank of New York, according to those in the confidence of the Governor, will probably be named to succeed George C. Van Tassel as Superintendent of Banks.

James Hoe, a former New York Assemblyman and a member of Tammany Hall, is being considered as a successor to William Temple Emmet. There are several other candidates for the head of the Insurance Department, all with strong backing.

Much anxiety on the part of job seekers and their friends will be relieved to-morrow, when the Governor, by virtue of law, must make the appointments enumerated above, appointments which he could have made in almost every instance last January.

## LORD & TAYLOR BUILDING IS SOLD

Historic Site Passes Into New Hands—Great Increase in Its Value.

A parcel of real estate at the south-west corner of 20th street and Broadway, part of the former home of Lord & Taylor, was sold yesterday. The property has a frontage of 27.8 feet on Broadway and 94.11 feet in 20th street. It was purchased by the late Henry Badaue in 1912 for \$3,000. To-day the value of the land is assessed at \$252,000, and with the five story building on the site at \$277,000.

For many years Mr. Badaue had a grocery on the property. He was one of the best known grocers in the Madison Square section of the city and accumulated wealth. Since his death the property has been handed down from one generation to another of the family. The sale, therefore, marked the first change in ownership of the property in seventy-two years. It was sold for Catherine E. Deane and Mills C. Bragdon to an investor.

## TANGO SKIRT IS POPULAR

Parisian Creations Draw Crowd to Altman's Shop.

More than five thousand persons crowded into Altman's store, at Fifth avenue and 34th street, yesterday to see the Paquin gowns which Mme. Henri Jofre brought to this country to give Americans a more comprehensive view of the output of the Paquin firm. The gowns were worn by mannequins who walked up and down the store to give those present an opportunity to feel of the materials and examine closely into the way they were put together.

Two hundred orders for reproductions of the gowns were taken early in the day, proving, as the Altman firm said, that the future of the tango skirt was assured. The question whether this skirt would be accepted by American women in place of the slit and narrow skirts of other designers has been worrying the fashion mongers ever since Mme. Jofre first displayed her invention. The fact that the Paquin tango skirt is so easy to duplicate in soft materials lends color to the prophecy that it will be popular in summer frocks this season.

## CHECKS 6 YEARS OLD N. G.

Call Learns That Is the Limit for Being Cashed by State.

Albany, March 26.—The Attorney-General's Department has rendered an opinion in response to an inquiry from State Treasurer Homer D. Call, that checks issued by the state are barred by the statute of limitations after the lapse of six years, and should not be paid by the state nor credit allowed to any bank which may pay or honor such checks.

The inquiry of the State Treasurer was made because it appeared that checks ranging in age from three to twenty-five years were outstanding for more than \$100,000.

A check thirteen years old recently returned to the Treasurer's office through an exchange bank in the regular course of business, and an investigation showed that it had been sent to some creditor of the state and he had filed it away with correspondence which accompanied it, only to be found upon his death by his administrator, who promptly passed it through the bank.

## Washington 3-DAY TOURS

March 30, April 9, 30, May 14  
According to Hotel Selected  
\$12 \$14 \$15  
From New York

Proportionate Fares from Other Points  
Itineraries and full particulars of O. T. Boyd, Division Passenger Agent, 253 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Telephone Madison Square 7000, or nearest Ticket Agent.

## Pennsylvania R.R.